

THE STATE JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER, 10 CENTS A WEEK TO ANY PART OF TOPEKA OR SUBURBS, OR AT THE SAME PRICE IN ANY KANSAS TOWN WHERE THIS PAPER HAS A CARRIER SYSTEM. BY MAIL, THREE MONTHS, \$2.50; SIX MONTHS, \$4.50; ONE YEAR, \$8.00. WEEKLY EDITION, PER YEAR, \$1.00.

Address, STATE JOURNAL, Topeka, Kansas.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday: For Kansas—Fair tonight and Sunday; clear in eastern portion Sunday; westerly winds.

THE Olathe convention having beaten all previous records concluded its labors were finished.

GOVERNOR LEWELLING and Cesar may be alike in quelling with the crown, but Cesar, lucky man, never had his Osborn.

THE placing of barbed wire on the free list would indicate that even the senators were beginning to look after their fences.

Few people realized how interminably long this session of congress has been, until they read that the senate was still discussing Lillokalani.

ARMY WORKS have begun to move in southern Missouri. They haven't become bold enough yet however to seize trains or demand transportation.

THE bar-room fight in which "Old Hutch" and Millionaire Crum were engaged, explains why board of trade operators are called bulls and bears.

ARCHBISHOP NOURI who is going to sue the United States for \$5,000,000 had better get in his claim pretty soon or there won't be anything left by the Democrats.

SENATOR GORMAN said the senate had followed out the course of tariff reform outlined by Mr. Cleveland. Their motto seems to have been "A public office is a sugar trust."

Dr. McCahey is so afraid people will not know what an honorable, upright and pure man he is, he should have a placard printed setting forth his noble qualities and wear it in his hat.

WICHITA Eagle: It is openly declared that Bill Hackney's idea of testing those armor plates is to engage England in a naval war and thus save the expense of a congressional investigation.

It is astonishing that Governor Lewelling didn't begin to shrink from the responsibilities of the great office of governor until after a majority of the delegates had been elected for him. Really governor this is so sudden.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is reported to have invested in a Colorado gold mine. It may be understood now what he meant when he said that industries had revived since the repeal of the Sherman clause—he referred to some of them.

THE senate bribery investigation committee exonerates Senators Hutton and Kyle from blame, but confirms their statements that bribes were offered. The senators involved in the sugar speculation will hardly get off so easily.

A VERY strong, an overwhelming sense of duty takes possession of Governor Lewelling when it comes to accepting the nomination for governor, but the investigation of frauds and abuses by Populist officials escaped his notice entirely.

THE women of Lexington have refused to decorate the Confederate soldiers' graves unless the Veterans' association expels Breckinridge. If this thing goes much further the women will refuse to breathe unless Breckinridge is smothered.

BELLS were rung and the "minute" men swarmed out by thousands at Leavenworth to repel the advancing miners, when it was found that the latter were all in charge of the sheriff. Leavenworth people were so disappointed, too, for they could have done something real brave Lawrence would never have dared to speak of Quantrell's raid again.

MR. QUINTON DENIES.

A. B. Quinton denies that he had anything to do with putting "Bill Higgins" on the list of alternates to the state convention and tells this paper that he thought the Wm. Higgins named was a store-keeper at Valencio and furthermore that the original name as presented to the committee was Wm. H. Higgins. The JOURNAL accordingly took pains to hunt up the original draft, found it and furthermore was surprised to see that

the whole list from top to bottom was in Mr. Quinton's own handwriting. The name in question, written by Mr. Quinton, appeared simply Wm. Higgins. No such man is known in Dover township. Mr. Quinton admitted that it was customary to put Topeka people on the list to fill out vacancies in country delegations. The chairman of the nominating committee says that Mr. Quinton is responsible for the appearance of Higgins' name and furthermore that he remarked in substance as he entered the convention room: "We have had a row but I have got things my way."

THE SHOP MEN.

The Santa Fe Railroad company has been compelled, in order to reduce expenses, to lay off about two hundred of its employees at the Topeka shops, and rumor has it that another large number will soon be added to those already out. Those remaining at work are earning barely sufficient to enable them to live, while some are not receiving enough wages to buy the kind and quality of food their work requires.

The laboring men of this vicinity are not entirely satisfied that the spirit of economy which dictated the discharge of these shop men is general, and does not reign among the higher grades of employees and officials. There is a strong impression that the officials who ordered this great reduction are not relinquishing any portion of their fat salaries in order to assist in lifting the load out of the financial slough into which it has fallen. With much reason the working classes now believe the receivership, as it exists, is but an expensive ornament, to meet the cost of which they are deprived of employment.

The men were assured that while the receivership meant no interest payments to bondholders, it did mean a putting of the road into splendid physical condition and plenty of work for the shop men.

Is it not time for the United States courts—which control the road—to investigate, equalize the retrenchments and do justice to the workmen?

There is no law which requires railroads or other corporations to retain men in their employ when there is no work for them to do, but there is an equity which demands that no man shall be deprived of his bread and butter on the score of economy while employees of higher grade are allowed to hold sinecures at princely salaries.

THE STATE JOURNAL suggests that a committee be sent to present the matter to Judge Caldwell and ask for consistency and justice.

PUT IN PROHIBITION.

If the Republican party is to march to victory in the coming campaign, it must go into the fight prepared for battle. The party managers who make up the platform upon which the party is to stand or fall in this campaign, will do well to carefully consider what the Methodist preachers said in their district conference at Perry about prohibition. They said: "We shall consider ourselves absolved from allegiance to any political party that is indifferent to this supreme issue."

The party fixers should not think for one minute that the people are asleep. They should not think the people will allow them to ride to victory ignoring an issue so dear to the common people. The Republican party has always received the almost unanimous support of the Methodist church, through the influence of the ministers of that powerful denomination and they cannot at this time be put off with promises that "the law will be enforced but we will say nothing about it." No, the church people are in no mood to be parleyed with this time. It is true that an organization known as the German American League is fighting prohibition and declares that its membership will vote only with that party which stands against prohibition and woman suffrage. Let the party managers carefully consider what they are about to do. Can they afford to throw the support of the churches and the ministers overboard for that of the anti-prohibition element? The anti-prohibitionists have always voted independently when the liquor question was an issue and they have made it an issue in every campaign since the prohibitory law went into effect. What the preachers now propose doing, is simply what the liquor men have been doing right along; stand for the issue independent of party lines. If the Republican party wants to keep this powerful factor within the party, a prohibition plank must go in the platform and it must be clear and sound to the core.

NO TIME TO DODGE.

This is no time for the Republican party to duck its head and dodge. It is a time to stand up, face the music and meet the issues of the day.

It should favor remonetization of silver, squarely. The Democrats are gold bugs; the Populists favor flat money.

It should demand enforcement of prohibition. The Democrats oppose this. The Populists are today responsible for the non-enforcement of prohibition, inaugurated by Republicans. If this issue has a party friend able to do it good, that party is the Republican party.

It should favor woman suffrage, because it is right and bound to win. Why not earn the gratitude of the women, who will be the big new political factors.

It should favor restriction of immigration. Protect American workingmen as well as capitalists. Let us look after our own unemployed first and make other nations look after theirs.

It should favor progress as it has in its past successes. Meet the living issues; and no one can deny that these are the living issues.

THEIR LONG SERVICE.

MEN IN CONGRESS WHO HAVE EARNED A REST.

They Are Fine Looking Old Gentlemen and Enjoy Good Health—Some May Say They Should Step Out and Give Way to New Blood.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In this congress are 18 men 70 years of age and over, as many more lacking but a few weeks or months of it and twice as many who are well up in the sixties. In truth, when one considers the advanced age of senators and the total of 441 congressmen (if the senate were full there would be 444), to say nothing of the wearing toil, the hurly burly, the strain and anxiety of a political career, the wonder is not that there are many deaths, but that there are so few. Take the life insurance tables for men ranging from 85 to 70, as nearly all the congressmen do, and then the mortality list of all the 53 congresses, and you will arrive at this extraordinary fact—that there have never once been as many deaths in a congress as among the same number of men outside, and very often the deaths of congressmen have been less than half of the general average. One need but to look down from the gallery upon either house to see the reasons for this vitality. An expert who was looking over the house with me a few days ago gave us his estimate that the average weight of the members is at least 20 pounds greater than the outside average and their chest measurement from 10 to 20 per cent greater. In short, speaking from an insurance standpoint, congressmen are the best risks in the world.

Talent and Health.

Many years ago, while on a journalistic tour among the penitentiaries and workhouses of some western states, I was struck by the fact that among convicts and jailbirds the percentage of scrofula was three or four times greater than it is or is supposed to be in the general population. The surgeon physi-



WATCHDOG HOLMAN.

cian then (1877) in charge at the Columbus (O.) penitentiary assured me that while the difference is really great it is not so great as it seems, for a criminal career develops the natural tendency, and men in prison apply for relief and thus make their condition known, while free citizens would not. Nevertheless there is a well recognized connection between organic or hereditary disease and the tendency to crime. The connection between perfect physical health and commanding talents is apparent to everybody, and I think it a safe statement that in this congress there is not one-fifth the ratio of organic disease that there is in the general population.

And what fine looking old gentlemen some of them are! Senator Voorhees, for instance, has lived in an almost incessant storm for 44 years, has been abused more venomously perhaps than any other living American, has spoken four or five hours at a time on scores of occasions and borne social and one might almost say convivial, burdens in addition, and yet a week's rest makes him look almost as fresh and rosy as when he made his first lawyer's plea in the old courthouse in Covington, Ind. The veteran of both houses, of course, is Senator Morrill, who has just passed into his eighty-fifth year and the fortieth year of continuous service in congress. At the end of his present term he will have served 12 years in the house and 30 in the senate, having only two rivals in our history in the latter respect. Thomas Hart Benton served continuously in the senate 30 years, then two years in the house and only failed of becoming governor of Missouri after that by a party division. His political life began in the great storm over the establishment of the Missouri compromise and ended in the greater storm which followed its repeal.

Longest on Record.

Both these yield in no respect, however, to the once famous and honored Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, whose political career covered 57 years. Add his six years in the army of the Revolution, and he must be credited with 63 years in the public service. He enlisted at 20, was elected to the state senate at 25 and to the Second congress in 1791. Having remained there 12 full terms, he went to the senate and served till 1828, after which he was a member of the constitutional convention of North Carolina. Out of these 63 years, however, should be deducted a short period when he was in no legislative body, though active with tongue and pen. His only equal in length of service was John Quincy Adams, who became private secretary to the minister to France in 1784, and deducting brief periods of retirement served the public a little over 81 years. After holding almost every office from state legislator to president he entered the house and served 17 years, fell at his post and died in the capital.

Senator Morrill might at present be called merely a senator emeritus, as he says but little in the senate, is spared the hardest committee labor and shows much of the weakness of advanced age. Senators Morgan, Pugh, Palmer, Harris, Bate and Hutton, on the other hand, are still active in the performance

of all senatorial duties, though of course they have learned how to do their work with much less wear and tear than at first. They are remarkably solid and well preserved men. General Palmer ranks next to Senator Morrill, being well into his seventy-fourth year. Judge Holman is so often quoted as the father of the house that almost every one thinks him the oldest member, and it is often so stated in the papers. That distinction, however, belongs to Hon. Ezekiah S. Bundy of the Tenth Ohio, but he is such a quiet member that he is often quite overlooked. He says that the rules and methods of procedure in the house are so very different from what they were when he was here many years ago that he does not feel inclined to master the routine again, especially as he is not a candidate for re-election and is only filling the unexpired term of the late William H. Enoch as the result of a sort of compliment by the voters. He will soon complete his seventy-fourth year and entered the Ohio legislature 46 years ago.

More Veteran Statesmen.

Another old member who does not say much is the man whose writings we enjoyed so much 30 or 40 years ago—namely, the Hon. Thomas Dunn English of the Sixth New Jersey. This is his second term, and he is as defiantly independent as a man of 75 years who cares not for a re-election can well afford to be. Considering his wound and physical sufferings with the storms of every kind which he has passed through, General Daniel Edgar Sickles is still a well preserved man. As General Palmer's biography is the longest in the senate list, so that of General Sickles is one of the longest in the house list, and yet both are compact and modest in tone, their length being due to the mere enumeration of the positions filled by each. General Sickles has held 19 different commissions in legislative, diplomatic and military service, and General Palmer has held 14, but some of the latter's extended over many years. Other well known veterans of the house who are past 70 or within a few weeks of it are Thomas J. Henderson, Seventh Illinois; John Henry Gear, First Iowa; Moses T. Stevens, Fifth Massachusetts; Charles S. Randall, Thirteenth Massachusetts; John Avery, Eleventh Michigan; Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania at large, and Charles E. Hooker, Seventh Mississippi. Senator John Sherman passed into his seventy-second year a few days ago, and the soft money men and silverites say that he doesn't look any more dried up and lanky than he did in 1873. Senator James L. Pugh is in the middle of his seventy-fourth year and has been a legislator off and on just 50 years.

Elected Fifteen Times.

Although Judge Holman has been a member of the house 29 years in all, elected 15 times, beginning with 1858, yet he is only 71 years old. Incidentally it may be added that he is at once the subject of severe criticism by his opponents and the most ardent affection by his personal friends. There is one group of 14 men in the capitol whose admiration for him amounts to a sort of worshipful reverence. These men constitute what is called the permanent soldiers' roll of the house. One of them has lost both legs and one both arms and all the others an arm or a leg each. The judge is called the father of the roll, as he secured the rule which made it permanent. By a sort of accident it long ago consisted of seven Democrats and seven Republicans. It has purposely been kept so ever since. These men are ranked on the pay list as messengers, but serve chiefly as doorkeepers.

Samuel A. Decker of Toledo is the messenger who has lost both arms and Ferdinand Page of Grand Rapids the one who has lost both legs. This group dates from the Forty-fourth congress, but was first made permanent by rule in the Forty-eighth. The once famous speech delivered by Judge Holman in the house July 16, 1861, set forth the position of the war Democrats so clearly that it could not be misapprehended, and it was their platform of action till the end of the war. His unflinching support of war measures while dissenting from the administration policy in many respects, his devotion to the soldiers' interests and his personal purity of character give him that surprising hold he has upon the people of his district in spite of those peculiarities which are material for the wit of the paragraphs.

A Few Resigned.

There is much cause for surprise at the small number of deaths among congressmen, but while the deaths of senators have been but 100 the resignations have been nearly three times as many, and some of them very curious. President Garfield took three senators into his cabinet, and so did President Cleveland in his first term, but in his second took but one, Mr. Carlisle. Several senators have resigned to go upon the supreme bench and several more to become governors of their states. In 1821 Senator James G. Wilson resigned to become postmaster at Trenton, and in 1800 Senator James Watson resigned to be naval agent at New York. So far as can be determined from the record, only four senators have resigned as a protest against the course of the administration. Senators Conkling and Platt were the first to attempt the English method of resigning and appealing to their constituents for a vindication by a re-election, and if experience guides they will be the last for a long time. John C. Calhoun reversed the process by resigning the vice presidency to become a senator and be free to fight his enemies. John Tyler left the senate because he would not obey the instructions of his state legislature, and four senators from North Carolina did the same. Among the most noted who have died in office are Senators Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Felix Grundy of Tennessee, W. F. Fessenden, Charles Sumner, Zach Chandler, the two Claytons of Delaware, Stephen A. Douglas, Oliver P. Morton, Henry Anthony and the lamented David C. Brodwick of California, who was killed in a duel by Judge Terry.

J. H. BEADLE.

NO MORE LAYOFFS.

Prospects That the Entire Discharges at the Shops

WILL NOT EXCEED TWO HUNDRED.

Mr. Player Assures the Men That They Will Probably Be Restored Within Eight Weeks—Other Railroad News.

There have been no layoffs at the Santa Fe shops since Monday and the men are in great hopes that the number now working will not be greatly decreased, though it is quite possible that a few more will get notice Monday evening. It is certain that there is plenty of work in the car and machine shops to last a considerable time, and new work is coming in daily.

In the paint shop, however, the situation remains the same and the rest of the men with the exception of five or six in the freight room will be laid off with the completion of the work now on hand on Monday evening.

Mr. Player has given some of the men to understand that the present lay off will last possibly not more than two months and many of the old men will hold themselves in readiness to go back to their old places again at that time. It seems now that the lay off will not extend to the 400 men as first expected and the number may not reach half that number. The prospect at the shops is a little brighter than it was a week ago.

MAY BE NO EXCURSION.

Shopmen Do Not Want to Pay More Than Fifty Cents.

A new complication has arisen and it is just possible that there will be no Santa Fe shops excursion this year. General Manager J. J. Frey has announced to the managers of the shop end of the arrangements that he will take them to St. Joseph and return on special train for seventy-five cents each.

The price the road has charged the employees on all former occasions of this kind was fifty cents and they say they will not pay any more.

There will be a meeting of those interested at Trades Assembly hall at 2:30 o'clock to settle the question. A compromise rate may be agreed on but it is probable that the shopmen will hold out for a fifty cent rate and if this is not granted then the excursion will probably be declared off.

FREIGHT BUSINESS SLOW.

Probability That Train Crews Can Not Be Increased Soon.

The freight business on the Santa Fe is not very lively at present and it has been found necessary within the last two months to reduce the number of crews on the eastern division from forty to thirty-three.

The men, too, that are working do not in many instances get in full time but are compelled to lay off a few days in nearly every month in order to more equally divide the work. It will be impossible, the officials say, to increase the number of crews until the crops begin to move in the fall. It seems to be a fact that the railroads are suffering in all departments just at this time.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Some News Notes of Personal and General Interest.

The Capital City will play ball with the Barber's unions at Vinewood Sunday afternoon. Kitchen and Ash will be the battery for the railroad boys.

It is a little late in the season, but Mr. Jones and Bobby Finnie are building flower beds at the west side of the railroad's Y. M. C. A. building.

G. G. Green, the millionaire patent medicine man, came through Topeka yesterday evening on a special car attached to No. 4. He was on his way from California to New Jersey with his wife and daughter.

Fred Lyman, until Monday of the Santa Fe shops, has gone to Chicago, and will probably visit New York before he returns, which he expects will be in about two months.

Conductor G. H. Barse of the Santa Fe is laying off for a few days.

The local Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will meet at their hall on east Fourth street tomorrow afternoon in regular session.

Engine No. 27 will leave the Santa Fe round house today, with Ed George at the throttle.

The Santa Fe shops have received two car loads of the new spoked wheels for passenger coaches from Aurora, Illinois.

The Santa Fe car shops today turned out two coaches and four way cars.

Conductor Elmer Hey of the Santa Fe is laying off for a few days.

R. J. Sloat, conductor on the Santa Fe, is laying off.

E. D. Clark, who was among the number laid off at the Santa Fe shops Monday, has gone to Chicago.

Several newly painted refrigerator cars have gone out of the Santa Fe shops this week.

How to Improve the Complexion.

Every lady that has used the celebrated Elder Flower Cream recommends it as a great beautifier. It removes freckles, tan, blotches, etc., and leaves the skin soft, clear and beautiful. For sale by J. K. Jones.

The A. O. U. W. orchestra band will give a free concert at Vinewood park Sunday afternoon.

The members of Lincoln Circle No. 1 will meet at Lincoln Post hall Sunday afternoon at half past two o'clock to attend memorial services, to be held at Hamilton hall at 3 p. m. All members are requested to wear regulation badges.

NELLIE McGRACKIN, President.

FANNIE DAVIS, Secretary.

Everybody should see the dancing carnival at Hamilton hall tonight.

To borrowers on well located Topeka property and farms in eastern Kansas we offer prompt money, lowest rates and every possible accommodation.

We have mortgages of the kind that will suit conservative investors in sums desired.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.

THE STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

There was a well pleased audience at Hamilton hall last evening. The dancing carnival is a grand success.

Good work done by the Peerless.

RESTING THE STOMACH.

A Way Discovered By Which It Certainly Can Be Done.

EVEN WHEN TIRED OUT

A Great Secret Which Solves the Problem of Health and Shows Exactly How It Can Be Preserved.

Indigestion is caused by a tired stomach just as a sore back after working is caused by tired muscles. The remedy is rest. Rest will cure anything that is caused by overwork.

But how to rest the stomach without starving? Not with drugs; drugs give the stomach more, instead of less work. In nine cases out of ten, they make dyspepsia worse.

To rest your stomach take food that is artificially digested. Take Paskola. This gives the stomach no work at all. A short rest soon makes it well and strong again.

The wonderful secret of health and disease is hidden almost entirely in the food we eat. If we take care of our digestion, if we eat proper food, the chances are we shall always be well. If we fall sick we should take all the more care of what we eat in order to get well. Sickness can be cured by food more easy than by medicines. Paskola is one of the most important of all foods. Every sick person who takes Paskola, with proper care in other respects, is almost certain to be ultimately cured.

The words of two grateful show what Paskola is doing for people.

TESTIMONIAL.

418 MAIN ST., WORCESTER, MASS., March 6, 1894.

The Pre-Digested Food Co., 30 Reade St., New York.

GENTLEMEN: Receiving much benefit from your Paskola, felt it my duty to write you that you might know personally of its merits.

For the last twenty-six years I have been unable to use or partake of any meat or fish and scarcely any vegetables, being unable to retain the same. I have tried many doctors and countless patent medicines. All went for naught till I took Paskola. I have used three large bottles and two half size and it has worked wonders. I now eat anything that is put on the table. To eat a meal now is a pleasure, heretofore it has been torture.

In four weeks I have gained five pounds. I feel like a new man. I am recommending to my friends, and still taking Paskola myself.

Wishing you success, I am gratefully yours,

CHAS. E. ISAACS.

P. S.—I took Paskola at the solicitation of Mr. Robert R. Simmonds, who heard of its merits in C. E. Fairbanks & Co.

EMLETON, VENANGO CO., PA., March 24, 1894.

The Pre-Digested Food Co., 30 Reade St., New York.

GENTLEMEN: I deem it a duty I owe to the public generally, to add my testimonial in relation to the merits of your Paskola.

I have been so weak and run down that I thought I would have to give up my business. I could not eat or sleep, and I tried everything that was recommended for such ailments, but all of no use, until about three weeks ago a friend of mine persuaded me to go to S. S. Myers' drug store and purchase a bottle of your Paskola, which I did. To my surprise, I commenced to gain at once and I have gained over fifteen pounds in less than three weeks, and I now feel like a new man.

Yours very respectfully,

H. O. MAHOE.

Paskola may be obtained of any reputable druggist. A pamphlet on food and digestion will be mailed free on application to The Pre-Digested Food Co., 30 Reade St., New York.

HIGH SCHOOL'S LAST DAY.

Commencement Exercises To Take Place at the Grand Opera House Tuesday.

The programme for the commencement exercises of the Topeka high school have been issued and they are very neat and pretty. The commencement takes place at the Grand opera house next Tuesday evening and there are twenty-nine graduates. The following is the programme for Tuesday evening at the Grand:

Music.....Mandolin Club Invocation.....Rev. B. L. Smith. Music.....Mandolin Club Salutatory and Oration.....Manetta Burdge Essay.....Marie Brooks

"Brother Jonathan, Jr."

Oration.....Clarence H. Evans

"Modern Patrician and Plebeian"

Essay.....Tamsie H. Capps

"Three Boxes"

Vocal Solo.....Miss Daisy Starr

(Violin obligato, Miss Norton.)

Oration....."The Jewess in Literature."

Oration.....Ralph N. McEntire

"A Radical Change Unnecessary."

Oration.....Winifred Vanderpool

"The Song and the Singer."

Oration.....Earl R. Stiles

"Light! More Light!"

Instrumental Duet.....Lutie Johnson

"La Chasse Infernale."

Oration.....Charles G. Titts

"Not by a Single Flight."

Class Oration.....Wickie C. Clock

"Is the College Education Advantageous?"

Essay and Valedictory.....Lou Nash

"Silas Marner."